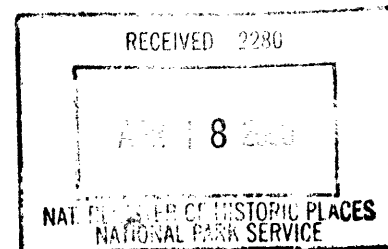United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Multiple Property Documentation Form

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This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

__X__ New Submission   ____ Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850-1950

B. Associated Historic Contexts
(Name each associated historic context, identifying them, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Early Agricultural and Residential Buildings of Murray, 1850-1910

Americanization of Murray's Residential Architecture, 1902-1950

Religious and Social Buildings of Murray, 1850-1950

Industrial and Commercial Buildings of Murray, 1869-1950

Public Buildings of Murray, 1902-1950

C. Form Prepared by

name/title   Korral Broschinsky

organization   Murray City Historic Preservation Advisory Board   date March 10, 2000

street & number   P.O. Box 58766   telephone   801-581-1497

city or town   Salt Lake City   state   UT   zip code   84158-0766

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.

__See continuation sheet

Signature of certifying official

3/30/2000
Date

___Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation___
State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

6/9/00
Date

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E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Murray has undergone four major periods of development. The first was a period of agrarian settlement lasting from 1848 to 1869. The second was an industrial boom following the coming of the railroad and the establishment of several smelters in the area. Though agriculture continued in Murray for some time, the agrarian economy was increasingly supplanted by industry and commerce. This period lasted from 1870 to 1931, the year the Great Depression reached Murray. This period also included the beginning of a community-building period after Murray's incorporation in 1902. The third period of development began with the depression and ended in 1950. The year 1950 marked the closure of the last smelter in the city, and also coincided with the transformation of the city from an independent industrial town to a bedroom community for nearby Salt Lake City. As the "hub of the Salt Lake Valley," the city's motto for many decades, Murray City's fourth, and last, period of development after 1950 has seen the steady increase in subdivision and retail development that currently characterizes most of the Salt Lake Valley's outlying communities. Due to the mixed nature of the city's economy and building stock, the following historic contexts group the city's historic resources by property type. Inclusive dates for each type overlap the major periods of development, but represent the most comprehensive method for grouping the city's history resources

EARLY AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS OF MURRAY, 1850 - 1910

The settlement of the area now incorporated as Murray City began soon after the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon) began arriving in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. Mormon pioneers quickly spread out from Salt Lake City in search of suitable agricultural land. The grasslands south of Salt Lake had abundant water and reasonably flat topography. Native Americans in the area were nomadic and had few altercations with the settlers. By 1848 a settlement in the area later to be known as Murray was established eight miles south of Salt Lake City. A community of scattered farmsteads originally extended from the Big Cottonwood Creek to the southern end of the Salt Lake Valley, east to the Wasatch Mountains, and west to the Jordan River. Only a portion of this original settlement, referred to as South Cottonwood between the 1860s and 1890s, would later be incorporated as the city of Murray. The land proved suitable for raising cereal grains and dairy cattle, at least at subsistence level, and within a few years of a small community of loosely associated farmsteads was thriving.[1]

The earliest settlers chose parcels of land primarily along the Big and Little Cottonwood creeks.[2] Their first dwellings were dugouts in the hillsides, log cabins, and small adobe houses. The typical farmstead had a modest house with a barn, a granary, and several coops or pens. Murray's first brickyard, established in the 1860s, provided settlers with the chance to build more substantial housing, and many of the earlier dwellings were relegated to outbuildings. The cross wing with a modest amount of Victorian Eclectic decoration would become the most popular housing type in Murray by the turn of the century. The early settlement period lasted approximately twenty years, during which time about fifty families settled in the area. Farming consisted mainly of raising grains to be consumed either by the family or their livestock. Settlers would often work together on cooperative ventures such as livestock herding and irrigation projects. Church meetings, social events, and schooling occurred primarily in the homes of individuals or small log and adobe buildings.

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[1] General information on the history of Murray has been taken from two sources: *The History of Murray City, 1976,* (Salt Lake City, Utah: Murray City Corporation, printed by Stanway/Wheelwright Printing Co., 1976); and *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1849-1941, National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form,* a draft form prepared by David L. Shirer, November 1989.

[2] South Cottonwood differed from the typical Mormon settlement. Most Utah towns are platted on a grid with public buildings surrounding by residences with the outlying land used for farming.

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South Cottonwood did not last long as an isolated rural community. In the 1860s valuable minerals were discovered in the canyons to the east and west. With its abundant water and central location it developed quickly into an industrial center, and the industry of choice was smelting. Between 1869 and 1872, five separate smelting operations were established in the area known briefly as Franklin (later Murray), with others in the nearby communities of Midvale and Sandy. The arrival of the railroad in 1870 made the smelting operations not only possible, but also profitable. Several area farmers were able to sell their land to the smelters. Hundreds of workers, mostly single men from Greece, Sweden, and a number of eastern European counties, came to Murray. Many eventually settled in Murray to raise families. As the smelters expanded the community's economic base, many of Murray's early subsistence farmers became merchants to serve the city's increasing population of smelter workers.

In 1883, Harry Haynes, the community's postmaster, chose the name Murray (after the territorial governor, Eli Murray) for the town's official postal designation. The name Murray eventually was established over competing designations such as South Cottonwood and Franklin (also spelled Franklyn and Francklyn) Station, and was given to the city after incorporation in 1902. At the time of incorporation the boundaries of the city extended from approximately 4500 South to 5600 South, and 900 East to 900 West, with a small commercial district located at State and Vine Streets. A large annexation in 1905 expanded the city to roughly its current boundaries: 4500 South to the north, 6400 South to the south, 900 East, and the Jordan River. During this period, the city had two distinct populations. The early settlers and their descendants still lived primarily on their original farmsteads; however the land was slowly being divided into smaller parcels, and new residences were concentrated along the major thoroughfares leading into the growing commercial district. A few farmers turned merchants built substantial family homes near their businesses in town. The second population was the smelter workers who were housed in shanties located on the city's west side. The population of Murray was 3,302 in 1900 and 4,057 in 1910. By 1910 a number of factors had changed the face of the community: the smelting industry was in full force, a thriving urban center and business district had been established, the fledgling city government was engaged in a number of improvement projects, and the population in general was abandoning agricultural production in favor of more-lucrative employment.

AMERICANIZATION OF MURRAY'S RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE, 1902 - 1950

Though agriculture continued in some measure after the turn of the century—a few family farms consolidated for specialized production (truck farms, dairy farms, poultry ranches, etc.)—aside from their vegetable gardens and modest orchards, most Murray residents were living an urban/suburban lifestyle. The city received partial electric service by 1880s, and in 1897 the Progress Company established a power plant in Murray that supplied power not only to Murray, but several neighboring communities. Murray City established its own municipal plant in 1913 and in 1925 took over the Progress Company's Murray facilities. Telephone service reached Murray in 1887 with an exchange established in 1903. In 1893 the Salt Lake Rapid Transit Company began operating an electric streetcar line between downtown Salt Lake City and Murray. Portions of State Street were macadamized prior to 1895, and the street was paved for automobile traffic by the 1920s. Part of the impetus for city incorporation was the presence of the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO), which had swallowed up all the smaller smelters and would dominate the city's economy in the first half of the twentieth century.

Three factors account for a change in residential architectural types in the city after 1902. The first was the popularity of house styles taken from the pages of pattern books. Bungalows replaced the Victorian cottage as the most popular house type in Murray, and most examples are found in small tract neighborhoods near the city center. However, bungalows were also built on outlying farmsteads. A few more prosperous residents built grander homes based on styles, like the foursquare, popular in Salt Lake City. The second factor was a community response to the squalid conditions present in the shantytowns nestled near the smelter's slag heaps.

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Both ASARCO and private individuals built a number of houses, cottages, and duplexes to house smelter employees. The third factor was the growth of the commercial district and the presence of a modest contingent of Murray residents who lived in apartments above their shops. These three factors combine to make the period, particularly between 1902 and the 1930s, the most diverse period of residential architecture in the city's history.

As a commercial and civic center, Murray City thrived in the first three decades of the twentieth century, however the smelter industry, which had been the economic base of the community, was in decline. By 1931, when the Great Depression hit Utah in full force, ASARCO was forced to lay off most of its workforce. For this reason, the population of Murray grew only modestly, from 4,057 in 1910 to 5,740 in 1940. Many of Murray's employable population managed to make a meager living through odd jobs and garden plots. With the exception of one subdivision plated in 1938, the period-revival styles popular in the 1930s are scattered throughout the city.

The ASARCO smelter had a brief economic revival during the World War II years, but eventually shut down production completely in 1950. Surprisingly the economy of Murray was not greatly impacted by the closure of the smelter. The city had already begun a transformation into a major retail center and bedroom community for Salt Lake City. The period directly following the end of World War II was a time of rapid change and growth for the city. The population jumped from 5,740 in 1940, to 9,006 in 1950, and 16,806 in 1960. Seven subdivisions were plated between 1945 and 1950, mostly south and east of the city center, just the beginning of what would become steady increase in subdivision development, which is only now beginning to slow due to a lack of available land on the city's west side. Retail development is probably the only sector of the city that has grown as fast as subdivision development. While today the vast majority of Murray residents are employed outside the city limits, one study suggests that the transformation of Murray from independent urban center to bedroom community had been attained by the early 1950s.[3] All the subdivision standards, World War II cottage, rambler, ranch, split-level, etc., can be found throughout the city. Moreover, a large percentage of older homes were covered with various siding materials in order to appear more like their "modern" neighbors.

RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL BUILDINGS OF MURRAY, 1850 - 1950

Because the scattered nature of the early settlement, Murray's pioneers rarely gathered together socially. Amusements were generally of the outdoor variety. Fishing, hunting, riding wild horses, and walking to neighboring farms occupied the settlers during their few moments of leisure. What indoor entertainment did exist centered around the meetinghouse of the South Cottonwood Ward.[4] The first LDS meetinghouse built within the present city limits was an adobe building (built 1856) for the South Cottonwood Ward at the corner of 5600 South and Vine Street. Socials, dances, and theatrical productions were held in the meetinghouses, in addition to regular Sunday and other ecclesiastical meetings. Originally a Native American campsite, the large field north of the meetinghouse was the site of outdoor activities, such as picnics, weather permitting. It also served a campsite for the oxen and men hauling granite blocks from Little Cottonwood Canyon to the LDS temple site in Salt Lake City. After the railroad replaced the ox teams in 1874, the west portion of the field became the ward burial ground. Murray City acquired the cemetery in 1918. The original meetinghouse was enlarged several times before being demolished and replaced in 1990. A stone granary, built in 1878 and associated with the meetinghouse, still stands.

The LDS congregation grew and was divided several times during the historic period. Three meetinghouses remain from the historic period: Murray First Ward (built 1906), Murray Second Ward (1906-1907), and the Grant Ward (1912-1920). Through the first half of the twentieth century the LDS meetinghouses served as the religious

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[3] Korral Broschinsky, *Valley Center Subdivision: the Transformation of Murray City, Utah*, TMs, 1992.

[4] A ward is one of the LDS church's smallest ecclesiastical units, usually at the neighborhood level.

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and social center for Murray's LDS population. The arrival of the smelters and the railroad brought religious diversity to the community. For a time an "unofficial" Swedish branch of the LDS Church met on Murray's west side in a small building later converted to a residence (recently demolished). The branch was later incorporated into the Murray Second Ward. The four LDS wards were scattered throughout the community. The non-LDS churches were located in the city center. Methodist and Baptist congregations were organized around 1891. The first Methodist Church, built circa 1915, is located at 171 East 4800 South. The Murray Baptist Church, built in 1926, was also located on 4800 South, but moved to its present location in the 1980s. The St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic Church began as a mission of the St. Ann's parish in south Salt Lake. The first Catholic meetinghouse on Wasatch Street has served the community continuously since it was built in 1927. In 1931, the Christ Lutheran Church took over the Methodist Church, and later built on 5600 South. All the congregations were very much a presence during the city's boom period. The churches offered wholesome entertainment to counteract the myriad of saloons and other forms of secular entertainment that followed the smelters to Murray.

The smelter industry had a tremendous effect on Murray between 1870 and 1920 as the industrial workers replaced, and later integrated with the agricultural population. The 1880 census indicates that 39.8 percent of eligible workers held agricultural occupations and 29.1 percent were employed in local smelters. By 1900 the occupations had reversed, with 49 percent employed by the smelters and only 25.7 percent in agriculture. The trend continued in 1910 with 42.6 percent smelter workers and 11.4 percent farmers.[5] Since smelter workers were primarily single men, or men who had left their families behind, the number and type of recreations in Murray changed dramatically to cater to this group. By the early 1890s Murray was home to over forty saloons, numerous gambling houses, and a few houses of ill repute, only a handful of saloons were listed in local gazetteers. In 1897 a confrontation between "cowboys" fresh from sheep shearing and a group of recently paid smelter workers resulted in robbery, riots, and the burning of a brewery and dance hall.

This event prompted M. A. Williamson, the editor of Murray's newspaper, the *American Eagle*, to have the city incorporated. Opposition from prominent businessmen such as A.E. Cahoon, who felt the new government would raise taxes and regulate business, kept the city from incorporation until 1902. However soon after incorporation, a number of licensing and "nuisance" ordinances were passed. Saloons, dance halls, billiard parlors, and later bowling alleys and movie houses, were denied operating permits on Sunday, and some cases had business hours restricted. Slot machines and other forms of gambling were prohibited, while nickelodeons and pool tables were allowed, but had expensive licenses associated with their operation. Licensing and bonding of saloons greatly curtailed their proliferation, however, the 1911 Sanborn map of Murray still listed fourteen saloons operating along State Street, in addition to the various Greek "coffeehouses" and other saloons outside of the Sanborn coverage. In 1914, 1916 and 1918, citizens of Murray petitioned the government to hold elections to determine if intoxicants should be prohibited within city limits. The result was that Murray was officially "dry" between 1914 and the repeal of national prohibition laws in the 1930s. No saloon buildings are extant from Murray's boom period.

Social gathering places for the smelter workers were not limited to saloons. The workers, themselves, founded Boden Hall in 1904, which served as a local union and fraternal hall for ten years during the early twentieth century. While Boden Hall was eventually demolished, later fraternal organizations, such as the I.O.O.F. and the F.O.E. still have buildings in Murray. Another gathering place for smelter workers was the ASARCO Community Center built by the smelter workers living in ASARCO cottages along 5325 South and about 100 West. The community center was demolished in the 1950s. Murray's Opera House, built above a saloon in 1893 and later demolished in 1930s, was the most popular spot in town for dances and theatrical productions at the turn of the century. In addition, dances and other social events were held in the homes of the city's more prominent citizens.

[5] G. Wesley Johnson and David Schirer, *Between the Cottonwoods: Murray City in Transition*, (Salt Lake City and Provo, Utah: Timpanogas Research Associates, 1992), 17.

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Examples include the Atwood Mansion (built in the 1860s and demolished in the 1980s) and the Cahoon Mansion (built in 1899 and listed on the National Register in 1984).

With the closure of the saloons, aside from church activities, dancing and movies became the focus for Murray entertainment during the first half of the twentieth century. The Trocadero (later called the Alcazar), an octagonal dance pavilion, built around 1900 and demolished before 1942, was the hot spot for Murray citizens for many years. The first movie house in Murray was the Happy Hour Theatre (circa 1905-1925). A second theater, the Iris, was built around 1915 at 4971 South State. The movie house still exists, but was converted to commercial use in 1930. The Duvall family built the Gem Theatre in 1924, only to demolish it six years later to build a much larger (new) Iris Theatre (later the Vista and currently Desert Star Playhouse) at 4863 South State. Tony Duvall and Joe Lawrence built the Murray Theater at 4961 South State in 1938.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS OF MURRAY, 1869 - 1950

Prior to the 1870s, business in Murray consisted of a couple of general stores, a saloon, and the local brickyard. The discovery of various minerals in the 1860s in the canyons near the Salt Lake Valley changed industry and commerce in the area dramatically. For Murray, the greatest period of transformation occurred in the decade between the arrival of the Utah Southern Railway (later purchased by Union Pacific) in January 1870 and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway in 1881. Branch lines soon ran from the mines in the canyons to smelting operations in Sandy, Midvale, and Murray. Due to an abundance of water, seven different smelters were built in Murray alone during this period. Two more came later: the Highland Boy, a copper smelter, and ASARCO, which purchased and consolidated the remaining smaller smelters between 1899 and 1902. Out of the nine smelters which operated in Murray between 1870 and 1950, physical evidence remains from only the last, ASARCO. A list of Murray smelter follows:

Names	Dates of Operation	Approximate Location
Woodhull Brothers	1870-early 1880s	State Street & 4200 South
W. & M. Robins	1870-early 1880s	State Street & Little Cottonwood Creek
American Hill	1870s	5189 South State Street (east side)
Wasatch Silver Load Works	1871-1880s	4850 South 80 West
Germania	1872-1902	Little Cottonwood Creek & railroad
Morgan (later Hanauer)	1874-1902	Big Cottonwood Creek & railroad
Franklyn (later Horn Silver)	1880-1890	4800 South 153 West
Highland Boy	1899-1908	5400 South near Jordan River (800 W.)
American Smelting and Refining	1902-1950	5200 South State Street

Murray leaders had lured ASARCO with promises of free land and water rights. The smelter would dominate the city's economy and its skyline for the next three decades. ASARCO dismantled the Germania and Hanauer plants, leaving the Germania slagheap the only reminder of the earlier smelter. When the ASARCO's Murray plant was completed in 1902, it was the most up-to-date and largest lead smelter in the world, with a capacity of 1200 tons of lead per day processed in eight blast furnaces. ASARCO built several warehouses and the first of two massive brick chimneys in 1902. In 1904 and 1906 lawsuits brought by local farmers sought injunctions against Murray (and other) smelters due to the effects of high-sulphur smoke and flue dust on crops and livestock. Due to court injunctions the Highland Boy smelter was dismantled, and ASARCO entered into an agreement to compensate plaintiff farmers and work on a permanent solution to the problem. Under the agreement, ASARCO was able to continue production while conducting a program of research on the effects of smelter smoke. The

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program included experimental farms in Murray and eventually resulted in the construction of a second stack, built in 1918, a 455-foot structure designed to better disseminate the smoke.

ASARCO processed lead and other ores continually between 1902 and 1930. The plant had to closed for seven months in 1931 as a result of the closure of mines during the Great Depression. The smelter never fully recovered and experienced periodic layoffs and closures until World War II. Production revived during the war years, but by October 15, 1949, ASARCO had begun moving its resources to its Garfield plant and by November 1950 the Murray plant was closed completely. For the past fifty years, the ASARCO property has been home to a handful of smaller industries and businesses. It has been considered by Murray residents to be both an eyesore (the slag heap and a cluster of decrepit buildings), and a landmark (the stacks). Currently the property is undergoing a massive redevelopment that may eventually erase all traces of the smelter's former prominence in the community.

The Utah Ore Sampling (UOS) Mill building, just southwest of the smelter site, may be the one remaining structure from the smelter's heyday. The sampling mill was constructed in 1909. Unlike most sampling mills, the UOS was not associated with an operating smelter, although most of the ore assayed at the UOS eventually went to the ASARCO smelter for processing. The close proximity of the mill and the smelter allowed the railroads to treat them as a single destination for billing purposes. Despite the periodic closures of ASARCO between 1931 and 1950, the UOS was able to remain in business until 1974, when it was transformed into a berite processing plant. The mill is currently vacant. Another industry affected by the closure of the smelter was brick making. Building slowed in Murray during the depression. While William Atwood's brickyard had closed in 1911 before the Great Depression, the Cahoon Brothers' brickyard (Interstate Brick) left Murray. The Utah Fireclay Company, which made specialized thermal bricks used to the line the smelter kilns, was especially hard hit and closed its plant in the 1950s. The city's three lumberyards also eventually closed. The J. A. Jones Planning Mill still exists at 4735 South State Street, but has changed usage and been remodeled several times.

However, in general, Murray was able to weather the closure of the ASARCO smelter due to a number of factors. During the depression years when the smelter was running at a reduced capacity, many workers, both foreign and non-foreign born, gravitated to alternate occupations. Many returned to agricultural production, which had not ceased despite the presence of the smelters. Specialized agricultural enterprises sprang up all over the city. The Hyrum Bennion Feed and Flour Mill, constructed in 1899 and enlarged in 1909, modified its production capabilities to the changing economy. It began as a gristmill, and later a feed mill for livestock, and eventually produced fish food for numerous fish hatcheries on the east side of the Salt Lake Valley. The mill still operates at 118 West 4800 South. During the first half of the twentieth century, agricultural production shifted from subsistence farming to specialized enterprises. Several truck farms were located in the southwest portion of the city, many started by former smelter workers. State gazetteers indicate Murray had several dairies, poulterers, woolgrowers, fish culturists, and livestock breeders. Associated enterprises included a number of feed stores, meat markets, and a woolen mill. The Murray Laundry was another relatively large industry. Only portions of the foundation and the distinctive cement water tower remain at 4200 South State from Murray's largest commercial laundry.

Perhaps the most enduring component of Murray's economic base has been commerce. Though in the beginning Murray consisted of scattered farmsteads, a stable commercial business district located between Vine Street and 4800 South (formerly Murray Boulevard) on State Street had developed by the 1880s. In the five years from 1884 to 1889, the number of general stores in Murray jumped from two to nine. By the turn of the century, a number of specialty shops (confectioners, bakeries, shoemakers, jewelers, dressmakers, furniture, pharmacies, etc.) had been established in town. By 1902, the year of the city's incorporation, the commercial business district had developed into a small urban center. Rows of brick buildings (along with a few older frame ones) lined State Street housing not only retail shops, but also a number of hotels and restaurants. While many in town still

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practiced important trades of the nineteenth century (Murray had two blacksmiths, a harness maker and a female tinsmith), a new class of urban "professionals" also provided services in offices downtown: physicians, dentists, barbers, and the undertaker. There is no doubt that by the city's incorporation in 1902, it had the look and feel of an urban center.

Through the 1910s and 1920s, Murray's commercial district continued to grow. Soon after incorporation, Murray leaders began several projects designed to turn Murray's half-mile long business district into a "white way" on State Street. Streetlights were upgraded, sidewalks were laid, and phone lines extended through the city. State Street would remain the main corridor through Salt Lake Valley for much of the twentieth century. The streetcar reached Murray in 1893. State Street was macadamized before 1895 and later paved for automobile traffic by the 1920s. The automobile made it easier for persons living in the outlying farmsteads to visit downtown. Several businesses adapted to the change. Heckel's (originally Lawson's) harness shop switched from harnesses to shoes, and Carlson's Bicycle Shop added automobile supplies and service by 1914. Like many early business owners, both the Heckel and Carlson families lived above their shops in two-story brick buildings on State Street.

While the commercial district suffered some setbacks such as the depression and ASARCO's closure, the district remained economically viable until the 1960s. For a time, the district continued to draw patronage from the influx of post-war suburbanites, but downtown businesses could not compete with new suburban shopping centers. Cottonwood Mall, built in the mid-1960s east of Murray, lured many potential patrons from Murray's downtown. Unfortunately, by that time several buildings had been torn down, many were in disrepair, and a large portion had absentee landlords. In 1971 the J.C. Penney department store, which had been operating at various locations in the community since 1910, closed its Murray location and left the city. A year later, the city's new "tax base," the Fashion Place Mall opened at the southern edge of the city. Today approximately half of Murray historic downtown remains. Of this, only a few buildings are in good condition with profitable businesses; a trend that will hopefully be reversed by recent preservation efforts in the area.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF MURRAY, 1902 - 1950

Incorporation was an important turning point for Murray. No public buildings have survived from Murray's pre-incorporation settlement period. Murray was officially incorporated in late 1902, but bickering over election results between the county and the city kept Murray from being officially recognized as a second-class city until 1905. At that point the city embarked on an ambitious program of public works and building. The first city hall was built at 4901 South State in 1907. It was demolished in the 1958 when city hall was moved to 5461 South State. In the 1980s, Murray renovated the 1935 Arlington Elementary School to serve as the present city hall.

From the beginning Murray citizens were fiercely independent. Within a few years of incorporation Murray had its own school district (1905), water works (1910), and power system (1913). Though the original hydroelectric plants in Little Cottonwood Canyon have been demolished, two historic buildings associated with Murray Power still exist in town, a small movie theater at 4973 South which was converted into the power department offices around 1930 and used until the 1950s, and the Murray Power Plant at 153 West 4800 South built in 1927. The first Murray City Fire Station, built circa 1910, is located to the rear of the original city hall lot, however the building has been altered on the exterior. The later Murray City/Salt Lake County (joint) Fire Station at 4725 South State (1920s), also has been altered.

One of the many public projects undertaken by the city was the building of the Murray City Library in 1916 at 160 East Vine Street. Funded in part by a grant from the Carnegie Foundation, the spacious building replaced the previous library, a single room in the city hall used between 1908 and 1915. The library building still stands, but has been enlarged and remodeled extensively. During the depression, Murray City took advantage of federal

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funds to acquire several improvements to the city. One of the results was an expanded Murray City Park, originally begun in 1924 as a green space floodplain for the Little Cottonwood Creek. Public funds acquired new land and provided new amenities such as drinking fountains, retaining walls and a swimming pool. Additional land adjacent the park was chosen for the site of the Salt Lake County Fair where the fair was held for sixty years between 1939 and 1998.

Murray's first public buildings were education related. Pioneer school was conducted in homes throughout the South Cottonwood settlement and usually held under the auspices of the LDS Church.[6] Murray's first log schoolhouse was built near 4800 South in 1873. A year later two one-room brick schools, the 24th and the 25th District schools (names used prior to 1905 when Murray established its own school district) were built to serve children in the north and south ends of the settlement. The three-story brick Central School replaced the 25th District building at 5025 South State in 1899. It was later renamed Arlington School. A new Arlington Elementary School was built at the site in 1935 as a PWA project. The school was later enlarged in 1948. In the 1980s, Arlington was extensively remodeled and is currently serving as Murray City Hall. The 25th District School near 100 West and 6100 South was renamed the Winchester School after an 1893 addition. The Liberty School, another three-story brick schoolhouse, replaced the Winchester School in 1905. Two additional schools were built in 1911, Bonnyview Elementary, which replaced the 1895 Westside/Pioneer School at 4984 South 300 West, and Hillcrest High School (later Hillcrest Junior High) at 5325 South State. Of the above, only Arlington, Bonnyview and Hillcrest's Industrial Arts building (built 1949) have not been demolished. Portions of Murray High School, built between 1952 and 1954, may soon be eligible for the National Register.

Murray has a strong tradition of hospital building. The first hospital in Murray was held in the home of the Rothwell family. The LDS Church's women's auxiliary, the Relief Society, organized a maternity hospital in 1924. The Cottonwood Maternity Hospital served the community until the early 1960s when it was incorporated into the Cottonwood Hospital complex. Dr. H.N. Sheranian, who served as one of the first doctors at the maternity hospital built his own clinic in downtown Murray in 1927. This building, the Murray Clinic Hospital at 120 East 4800 South, with its colored brickwork, is one of the most architecturally rich buildings in the city.

Despite its eventual transformation into a bedroom community for Salt Lake City, the leaders and citizens have consistently rejected all attempts to merge government services and school district coverage with neighboring communities. Though many of its historic buildings have been demolished, Murray City's historic roots, both as agricultural small town and an industrial urban center, remain a part of the city.

SUMMARY DATA FOR MURRAY[7]

Period	Total Buildings	Contributing
1848-1869	62 (7%)	4 (1%)
1870-1931	717 (75%)	401 (71%)
1932-1950	175 (18%)	157 (28%)
1951-Present	Not of Historic Era	
Total	**954**	**562 (60%)**

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[6] The Methodist Church in Murray sponsored a school in the 1800s.

[7] This Information was gathered from the Utah State Historic Preservation Office based on a reconnaissance level survey completed in 1987, as well as individual accumulated records of historic buildings collected since the survey.

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Original Use (Contrib. Bldgs)	Residential 90%		Religious & Social 1.8%	Industrial & Commercial 6.8%		Public 1.4%	
Materials (Contrib. Bldgs)	Brick 41%	Wood 31%	Other Siding 15%	Stucco 8%	Other Material 5%		
Styles (Contrib. Bldgs)	Classical 9%	Victorian 26%	Period Rev. 12%	Bungalow 24%	WWII/Post-War 23%	Other 6%	

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F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

I.   Name of Property Type: EARLY AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

II.   Description:

Subtype: Dwellings

An architectural inventory of Murray's historic buildings was taken in 1987. The inventory was partially updated in 1994 by volunteers in the city. The inventory consists of approximately 400 historical residential buildings with 60% being contributing. Approximately 42% of these houses date from the 1850s to 1910. By far the most common house type was the cross-wing, which accounts for 64% of the houses from this period. The hall-parlor represents 20% and the remainder includes various other nineteenth-century types. Lean-tos are likely to be present on houses of this period. Stylistically, most dwellings have been categorized as Victorian Eclectic, although the earliest homes have some classical, mostly vernacular, details. Brick and frame are the primary materials for these dwellings. The inventory lists less than twenty houses constructed from the earliest materials, e.g. log, adobe brick, and stone. However, more may exist in Murray since many older houses were expanded and updated, especially in the 1940s and 1950s, with siding to appear more like their later suburban neighbors. These early residential buildings are associated with the city's early settlement period, and its pre-incorporation industrial boom. These buildings were originally associated with some farm acreage and neighboring buildings are likely to be later infill, with infill being early twentieth-century houses near the city center and post World War II subdivisions in the outlying areas.

Subtype: Agricultural Buildings

The early agricultural buildings of Murray were constructed of wood, brick, and stone. The architectural inventory lists only six significant agricultural buildings, one barn and five granaries. While these may be eligible in their own right, a number of less-significant agricultural outbuildings (e.g. coops) not included in the survey may be eligible in association with other, most likely residential, property types.

III.   Significance:

The majority of Murray's early agricultural and residential buildings would be eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for their association with the pre-incorporation development of the city. Most extant buildings date from the 1880s through 1910, a period of shift from almost exclusively subsistence agriculture to the beginnings of an industrial boom town. Agricultural outbuildings are relatively rare, but are important to show the early nature of the city. Some exceptional examples of both residences and outbuildings may be significant under Criterion C for style, materials, or method of construction. The few remaining buildings of log, adobe brick or stone may have significance in more than one area. The availability of kiln-dried brick in the 1860s and the coming of the railroad in the 1870s transformed Murray's domestic architecture from small vernacular buildings to Victorian forms with asymmetrical massing and variety of texture. This resulted in a large number of more standard house types including the cross wing, the central block with projecting bays, and the four square. Ornamentation increased on both the interior and exterior with both wood and brick work. Changes to these buildings over time may also be significant if they demonstrate the transition of Murray from one developmental period to the next.

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IV.   Registration Requirements

The following criteria must be met in order for a property to be considered eligible under the Early Agricultural and Residential Building property type.

1.   The building (either residential or agricultural outbuilding) must have been constructed prior to 1910. The building must be linked to the early settlement, agriculture-era, and the very early industrial boom period of Murray. This link must be reflected in materials, type, style, or construction method.

2.   The building must retain sufficient integrity to depict the era in which it was constructed. The degree to which the historic building is recognizable and to which the changes are integral to the building's form, massing, and detailing, will be evaluated based upon the existing architectural inventory. Changes to the building over time may be locally significant to the development phases of the community's history, and will be considered when evaluating the integrity of the buildings. The standard for Murray may be somewhat less restrictive when considering alterations since the percentage of unaltered buildings is relatively low, and the history of the community is one of dramatic transformations from rural outpost, to industrial town, to bedroom community.

3.   Maintaining the overall form and massing of the historic structure will be considered the most important factor when evaluating the impact of non-historic additions. Additions may be acceptable if they allow the original form of the building to read through. For example, dormers or additions, particularly on side or rear elevations, whose scale does not obscure the original roofline and primary elevation, could be acceptable additions. Additions should appear sensitive to and distinguishable from the original construction.

4.   Historic window and door openings must remain discernable. Modified openings may be acceptable if the original openings are identifiable and the opening to wall-mass ratio is maintained. Acceptable examples include bricked-in openings where the outline remains visible, or re-glazing multi-pane windows with a single pane if the window form and other architectural features of the house remain intact.

5.   Historic materials must be maintained, but acceptable alterations may include: the covering of historic materials with non-historic materials if the appearance is duplicated, painting of previously unpainted surfaces, and new roofs that do not alter the roofline. The removal or covering of architectural detailing may be acceptable if the majority of other historic features are retained. Such removal or covering could render the building ineligible if that detailing were the building's primary architectural characteristic.

6.   Porches, as a primary defining feature of historic homes that are often replaced due to deterioration, may meet the registration requirements if the overall scale and placement of an out-of-period porch is congruent with the historic porch, and non-historic porch does not detract from the historic features of the house.

7.   Easily removable non-historic features, such as canopies, would not render a building ineligible.

8.   In order for a building to be eligible under Criterion C, the building must be a good example of a particular type or style of architecture, or a good example of the work of significant local builders.

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I. Name of Property Type: AMERICANIZATION OF MURRAY'S RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

II. Description: Subtype: Dwellings

An architectural inventory of Murray's historic buildings was taken in 1987. The inventory was partially updated in 1994 by volunteers in the city. The inventory consists of approximately 400 historical residential buildings with 60% contributing. Approximately 58% of these houses date from the 1902 to 1950. Some Victorian house types, such as the cross-wing and central-block-with-projecting-bays, are found in this period, however the most common house type is the bungalow, which accounts for 40% of the houses from this period. The period cottage was also popular, accounting for 20% of historic homes, particularly near the city center. In addition, a number of World War II and post-war cottages are also built in Murray within the historic period, mostly in the outlying areas. Though overall this period represents an "Americanization" of Murray's residential architecture, most dramatically from small town to suburban bedroom community, another small, but significant, percentage of dwellings were cottages built to house smelter workers and do not fit into standard house-type categories. Stylistically houses in this period range from easily recognizable national styles (e.g. the Arts & Crafts bungalow) to more vernacular local detailing. Brick and frame/siding are the most common materials of the period. Construction methods vary and are particularly localized, for example adobe commonly used as a lining in brick walls, or as insulation in stud walls up until the 1920s. The dwellings are more likely to appear in tracts or subdivisions than their earlier counterparts.

Description: Subtype: Duplexes and Apartments

While the overall history of Murray is a transformation from rural to suburban, the period between 1902 and the 1930s was a time of intense urbanization. Several duplexes were built to accommodate smelter workers. These were mostly brick with a couple of concrete block examples, and all are near the city's center. A few larger homes were converted to boarding houses, however no evaluation of these buildings has been conducted. Another residential option of this urban period was the second-floor apartment. In the first few decades of the twentieth century, a number of Murray citizens left their farms to live in the city center in the upper level apartments of their commercial buildings. Nearly all of Murray's extant commercial examples are brick and located along State Street.

Description: Subtype: Outbuildings

The majority of residential outbuildings from this period are garages. Most historic garages in Murray are frame, however there are some brick. Garages, coops and other residential outbuildings from this period would most likely be associated with and evaluated with a dwelling.

III. Significance:

In general the significance of residences built in Murray City between 1902 and 1950 chronicles the transformation of Murray from industrial boomtown to bedroom community. The period is one of Americanization, urbanization, and finally suburbanization. Significance for these residences and any outbuildings will fall mainly under Criterion A for association with this transformation. Due to the loss of many smelter industry related buildings in the past few years, particular emphasis should be placed on residential buildings associated with the smelter industry as these buildings may soon be the only physical evidence left from this important period in Murray's development.

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IV. Registration Requirements

The following criteria must be met in order for a property to be considered eligible under the Americanization of Murray Residential Architecture property type:

1.   The building (either residential or associated outbuilding) must have been constructed between 1902 and 1950. The building must be linked to the urbanization and the later suburbanizing period of Murray's development, and this association must be reflected in materials, type, style, or construction method.

2.   The building must retain sufficient integrity to depict the era in which it was constructed. The degree to which the historic building is recognizable and to which the changes are integral to the building's form, massing, and detailing, will be evaluated based upon the existing architectural inventory. Changes to the building over time may be locally significant to the development phases of the community's history, and will be considered which evaluating the integrity of the buildings. However, because the city has a relatively high number of properties that represent national trends in housing types and styles, the standard of integrity for these later buildings may be somewhat more restrictive than earlier buildings. Only the best examples, or those buildings which retain the most integrity, should be selected to tell the story of Murray's development in the first half of the twentieth century. The integrity standard may be less restrictive for unique, and disappearing, property types such as those associated with the smelter industry.

3.   Maintaining the overall form and massing of the historic structure will be considered the most important factor when evaluating the impact of non-historic additions. Additions may be acceptable if they allow the original form of the building to read through. For example, dormers or additions, particularly on side or rear elevations, whose scale does not obscure the original roofline and primary elevation, could be acceptable additions. Additions to structure should appear sensitive to and distinguishable from the original construction.

4.   Historic window and door openings must remain discernable. Modified openings may be acceptable if openings are identifiable and the opening to wall-mass ratio is maintained. Acceptable examples include bricked-in openings where the outline remains visible, or re-glazing multi-pane window with a single pane if the window form and other architectural features of the house remain intact.

5.   Historic materials must be maintained, but acceptable alterations may include: the covering of historic materials with non-historic materials in the appearance is duplicated, painting of previously unpainted surfaces, and new roofs which do not alter the roofline. The removal or covering of architectural detailing may be acceptable if the majority of other historic features are retained. Such removal or covering could render the building ineligible if that detailing were the building's primary architectural characteristic.

6.   Porches, as a primary defining feature of historic homes that are often replaced due to deterioration, will be considered to meet the registration requirements if the overall scale and placement of an out-of-period porch is congruent with the historic porch, and non-historic porch does not detract from the historic features of the house.

7.   Easily removable non-historic features, such as canopies, would not render a building ineligible.

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8.   In order for a building to be eligible under Criterion C, the building must be a good example of a particular type or style of architecture, or a good example of the work of significant local builders. Unique types associated with the smelter industry may also be included under Criterion C, as well as Criterion A.

I. Name of Property Type: RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL BUILDINGS OF MURRAY

II. Description: Subtype: Religious Buildings

Six religious buildings remained in Murray from the historic period. The three remaining LDS churches are found throughout the city limits. The Murray First Ward, Murray Second Ward, and Grant Ward built between 1906 and 1917 are similar in construction (brick and stucco), type (raised basements), and style (Victorian Eclectic/Gothic). In contrast the three non-LDS churches are brick buildings, located within three blocks of each other in the city center, and differ dramatically in style: the Baptist Church (1924) is a Neo-classical building, the Catholic Church (1927) is Gothic, and the Methodist Church (circa 1915) has a Craftsman feel.

Description: Subtype: Social Buildings

Social buildings in Murray come in many variations. The community of Murray had a full complement of buildings designed for recreation, entertainment, and gathering: theaters, bowling alleys, skating rinks, saloons, dance pavilions, and fraternal halls. Though many of these resources have been demolished, the three remaining theaters on State Street are the best preserved: Iris Theater (1915), a castellated brick building; the new Iris Theater (1930), an Art Deco brick building, and the Murray Theater (1938), an Art Moderne stuccoed building.

III. Significance:

Murray's religious and social buildings have significance under Criterion A for their association with the community development of Murray in the first half of the twentieth century. For many years after the initial settlement, the LDS wards served not only as religious centers, but community centers where picnics, socials, dances, and theatrical events were held. With the coming of the railroads and the smelters to Murray beginning in the 1870s, the town went from being predominately LDS to a more eclectic and diverse society. Other churches came in to serve the more ethnically and religiously diverse community. In addition alternative forms of entertainment (i.e. saloons and pool halls) were established to serve the high population of single male smelter workers. Gradually by the 1920s, entertainment became more mainstream with theaters, dance halls, bowing alleys, and skating rinks serving immigrant and non-immigrant, LDS and non-LDS residents alike. This property type category has the highest number of buildings potentially eligible for nomination under Criterion C, as excellent examples of particular styles.

IV. Registration Requirements

The following criteria must be met in order for a property to be considered eligible under the Religious and Social Buildings property type:

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1.   Buildings must be constructed before 1950 and must retain their historic integrity. Changes and addition to the structure must not detract from the historical character. Defining stylistic elements must remain intact.

2.   The overall massing and scale of the building must be maintained. Acceptable additions include those that do not obscure the reading of the original portion and are subordinate to the building in scale and architectural detail. Additions to the structure that appear sensitive to and distinguishable from the original construction will be considered acceptable.

3.   Fenestration patterns, especially on the principal façade, must be maintained. Acceptable modifications include replacement of windows with like windows, maintaining historic window to wall-mass ratios, and bricked-in historic openings that remain discernable.

4.   Other acceptable modifications include painting of surfaces not originally painted, replacement of roofing, and addition of elements that may be easily removed, such as window canopies.

I. Name of Property Type: INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS OF MURRAY

II. Description: Subtype: Industrial Buildings

With the 1999 demolition of buildings on the ASARCO smelter site, only a handful of historic industrial buildings are extant in the city of Murray. The largest outstanding examples are the Utah Ore Sampling Mill and the Bennion Flour Mill, both brick structures with few stylistic elements. These buildings are found near railroad lines and spurs. A few smaller less significant industrial buildings can be found in these areas, but have yet to be evaluated. The Jones Planning Mill (later expanded to serve as a city/county fire station) has more stylized detail, but has also been extensively remodeled.   In addition, a few non-building industry structures, such as the smelter stacks and the Murray Laundry water tower, may also be eligible.

Description: Subtype: Commercial Buildings

Along the section of State Street between 4700 South and 5000 South can be found the remnants of Murray's original commercial business district. Between the 1890s and the 1930s, an industrial boom combined with an ambitious city program of urban improvement, produced a string of commercial buildings up and down State Street. Approximately twenty of these mostly brick buildings still exist. They are all one and two-part commercial blocks. The Harker Building is the city's tallest at three stories. In general, these buildings have only modest commercial-style details, for example the Warenski-Duvall Commercial Building at 4867 South State, with the simple presence of face brick on the façade a distinguishing feature. Only those buildings housing theaters (the two Iris Theaters and the Murray Theater) have a more distinctive style. Unfortunately many of these buildings have been "slip-covered" or had their main floor storefronts altered. Interestingly historic integrity is greater at the second story level. Second floors were used for storage space, professional offices, and in the early years housed the family of the building's owner. A few of Murray's surviving commercial buildings still have residential rental units on the second floor.   A number of smaller commercial buildings are not on State Street, but most are located near downtown Murray.

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III. Significance:

Because Murray's industrial and commercial buildings are the best physical evidence of Murray's transformation into an urban center, significance for these buildings will be under Criterion A. The fact that only half of Murray's historic commercial buildings remain is also significant. While the depression and the smelter closure may have started the decline of Murray's commercial business district, it was the arrival of the subdivisions and malls that finally caused the decentralization of Murray's central business district. Only a few examples would possibly qualify under Criterion C for having the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style.

IV. Registration Requirements

The following criteria must be met in order for a property to be considered eligible under the Industrial and Commercial Buildings property type:

1.   Buildings must be constructed before 1950 and must retain their historic integrity. Changes and addition to the structure must not detract from the historical character. Defining stylistic elements must remain intact.

2.   The overall massing and scale of the building must be maintained. Acceptable additions include those that do not obscure the reading of the original footprint and are subordinate to the building in scale and architectural detail. Expansions that allowed the buildings to function during the historic period are acceptable. Non-historic additions to the structure that appear sensitive to and distinguishable from the original construction will be considered acceptable.

3.   Fenestration patterns, especially on the principal façade, must be maintained. The overall fenestration and storefronts of commercial properties must be maintained. Alterations over time were common due to the need for businesses to possess a contemporary appearance. Acceptable modifications may include replacement of wood with aluminum or steel frames as long as the overall opening of the window remains as it was historically. The covering or obscuring of transom windows may be considered acceptable if the remainder of the building detail is sufficient to provide the architectural character of the building during the historic period. Modifications to side or rear openings could be acceptable if the wall to opening ratio is not substantially altered. A door or window that has been bricked in, but which a discernable outline could be acceptable. On the upper floor of principal elevations the window to wall-mass ratio should be maintained.

4.   Minor alterations may be acceptable which the original character-defining architectural features are maintained to a great degree. Acceptable modifications include painting of surfaces not originally painted and the covering of minor features. Elements that may be easily removed, such as window canopies, would not necessarily render a building ineligible.

5.   The removal or covering of major architectural features with non-historic siding that obscures the original detailing may render a building ineligible. If the non-historic siding simulates the historic fabric and does not significantly impact the character of the building, it may be an acceptable change.

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I. Name of Property Type: PUBLIC BUILDINGS

II. Description:

> Public buildings in Murray, as in most other communities in the state, have been demolished and replaced by more modern structures. Of the many civic projects completed by Murray in the first half of the twentieth century only a few examples remain: three school buildings, two fire stations, a power plant, a hospital, and a Carnegie library. Most have been altered and only three (one school building, the power plant, and the hospital) are used for their original purpose. These buildings are an eclectic mix of building types and the prevailing popular style of the period (e.g. Classical, Victorian Eclectic, PWA Moderne, etc.). With the exception of the Bonnyview School, most are found near the historic downtown area. Some non-building structures associated with public works projects, such as those found in Murray Park, may also be eligible.

III. Significance:

> In many ways, Murray City is similar to most other communities in the area, which have been completely subsumed by Salt Lake suburban sprawl. However, Murray has a unique one hundred year-old tradition of strong local government and community identity. The public buildings and public works projects of Murray are significant under Criterion A for their association with the community-building era of post-incorporation Murray, 1902-1950. Probably only one building, the exceptionally artistic Murray Hospital Clinic, would qualify under Criterion C.

IV. Registration Requirements

The following criteria must be met in order for a property to be considered eligible under the Public Buildings property type:

1.   Buildings must be constructed between 1902 and 1950, and must retain their historic integrity. Changes and addition to the structure must not detract from the historical character. Defining stylistic elements must remain intact.

2.   The overall massing and scale of the building must be maintained. Acceptable additions include those that do not obscure the reading of the original footprint and are subordinate to the building in scale and architectural detail. Additions to the structure that appear sensitive to and distinguishable from the original construction will be considered acceptable.

3.   Fenestration patterns, especially on the principal façade, must be maintained. Acceptable modifications include replacement of windows with like windows, maintaining historic window to wall-mass ratios, and bricked-in historic openings that remain discernable.

4.   Other acceptable modifications include painting of surfaces not originally painted, and elements that may be easily removed, such as window canopies.

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G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The boundaries of the area covered by this Multiple Property Nomination are the current city limits of Murray.

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H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

This Multiple Property Nomination, *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850 – 1950*, is based on a draft nomination prepared in 1989 by David Schirer. The nomination was never submitted and only one Murray building, the Cahoon Mansion, is listed individually on the National Register. Current interest in preserving Murray's remaining historic buildings prompted a revision of the first MPN draft. Statistical information on Murray's architectural resources is based on two sources: a reconnaissance level survey of Murray building produced in 1989, and recent on-going inventory and intensive-level survey work conducted by volunteers since 1994. Approximate 600 buildings were included in the original survey, and information such as addresses, approximate construction dates, eligibility, building type, style, and construction materials were recorded. This information has been entered on the Utah Historic Computer System (UHCS) and is available from the Utah State Office of Preservation. Partial intensive-level information was collected on approximately 200 buildings and is found in the *Murray Historic Inventory* available from the Murray City Corporation.

The original MPN's statements of historic contexts based on property types were retained, however the statements were revised to include more information on Murray's most ubiquitous historic resources, domestic and commercial architecture. The contexts were also expanded to include the newly eligible buildings from the 1940s and early 1950s. Research for the historic context was based on primary sources such as city directories and Sanborn maps, but also two secondary sources, *The History of Murray City* and *Between the Cottonwoods*, both published by the Murray City Corporation.

The properties chosen to be included within the Murray City Multiple Property Nomination will represent the best remaining examples from a broad range of property types. The one hundred years of Murray history reflected in the MPN records the transformation of Murray from scattered farmsteads to urban industrial center to the bedroom community. Buildings selected to be nominated within the Murray MPN will be those that most aptly demonstrate this transformation.

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